中国蹄盖蕨属轴果蹄盖蕨系的研究:

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ON THE GENUS *ATHYRIUM* SER. EPIRACHES CHING ET Y. T. HSIEH EX Y. T. HSIEH

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Abstract This paper, third in the series of an account of the genus Athyrium in China, presents a revision of the series Epiraches Ching et Y. T. Hsieh ex Y. T. Hsieh. A total of 11 species are recognized from China, and more than 20 names are reduced to synonyms in the present paper. Ser. Epiraches is a natural group in Athyrium, it is distinguished from all the other groups of the genus by its Asplenioid sori and indusia. The series is entirely Asian tropical, subtropical and primarily montane. Its northern limits in central and eastern China are not beyond the Yangtze River. Southwestern part and Taiwan of China and Japan Islands are centers of diversity for the series, each with more than five species. Some species are disjunctly distributed in southwest China-Taiwan-Japan; one species (Athyrium roseum) occurs discontinuously between Yunnan and Taiwan; one endemic to Hainan (A. hainanense) is the only representative of Athyrium on the island. All members of this series grow in evergreen broad-leaf forests, generally from 500 to 1800 m above sea level. A key to the species, and illustrations of the middle pinnae from different specimens are provided.

Key words Athyrium; Ser. Epiraches; Taxonomy; Distribution

摘要 本文是中国蹄盖蕨属植物研究的系列论文的第三篇,对国产轴果蹄盖蕨系植物进行了分类学订正,详细记载了中国产该系植物 11 种,首次将 20 余个名称归入该系的一些种下做为异名处理。轴果蹄盖蕨系植物是蹄盖蕨属中自然的一群,以其铁角蕨类型的孢子囊群和囊群盖与其它属下类群相区别。本系植物分布于亚洲热带和亚热带山地,常见于山地常绿阔叶林下,海拔 500~1800 m。在华中和华东地区其分布区北界不超过长江一线。中国西南地区和台湾及日本为该系的三个分化中心。

关键词 蹄盖蕨属;轴果蹄盖蕨系;分类;地理分布

轴果蹄盖蕨系 Athyrium Ser. Epiraches Ching et Y. T. Hsieh ex Y. T. Hsieh 是 1986 年建立的,隶属于刺蹄盖蕨亚属 Subgen. Echinoathyrium Ching et Y. T. Hsieh ex Y. T. Hsieh 中的刺蹄盖蕨组 Sect. Echinoathyrium Ching et Y. T. Hsieh ex Y. T. Hsieh。该系植物形态特征突出而稳定,有独立分布区,是蹄盖蕨属中的一个自然类群。自

^{* 1992-04-30} 收稿,1994 年底收到最后修改稿。

1860 年 W. J. Hooker 描述了本系的第一个种 Asplenium wardii Hook.,至 1961 年 S. Kurata 研究了日本产本群植物的 100 年间,本系植物的种类仅增加了 10 余种。到目前为止,中国该系的双名达 30 余个,其中 20 个是在 1984~1987 年间发表的。随着种名的增加,种间界限模糊,需要一个全面的订正工作,为此,作者针对国产轴果蹄盖蕨系植物进行了深入的调查研究,几年来,曾专程到一些主要的模式标本产地(金佛山,峨眉山,横断山地区等地)进行实地采集观察。研究中发现,标本室中有些名称仅有一张标本或一号标本,鉴定上存在许多问题,而在野外居群中则能够观察到一个种的形态变异幅度,标本室内被作为不同种发表的一些模式标本往往可以在某一个种的分布区内的居群中找到与之相近或完全一致的个体。作者经过室内鉴定和野外观察相结合的研究过程,初步认为中国有轴果蹄盖蕨系植物 11 种。

1 分类处理

轴果蹄盖蕨系

Athyrium ser. Epiraches Ching et Y. T. Hsieh ex Y. T. Hsieh in Bull. Bot. Res. 6(4):133. 1986.

Typus nominis seriei: Athyrium epirachis (H. Christ) Ching

植株中小型。根状茎直立。叶柄基部鳞片狭披针形,全缘,具光泽,褐色或暗褐色。叶片一至二回羽状,裂片或小羽片全缘或分裂;其上沿叶轴、羽轴及小羽片或裂片中肋生有短硬刺突。孢子囊群及囊群盖多呈铁角蕨型(Asplenioid),有时顶端呈弯钩状,亦有双生一脉的。该系植物仅分布于中国、日本和朝鲜南部,印度,东南亚。

系的命名模式:轴果蹄盖蕨 Athyrium epirachis (H. Christ) Ching 中国产该系植物 11 种。

分种检索表

- 1. 叶片二回羽状,羽片具明显的柄。
 - 2. 小羽片具短柄,羽状半裂至深裂,基部上侧呈耳状 ············· 1. 坡生蹄盖蕨 Athyrium clivicola
- 2. 小羽片无柄,全缘或浅裂,基部上侧略呈耳状 ··················· 2. 华中蹄盖蕨 A. wardii 1. 叶片一至二回羽状,羽片近无柄。
 - 3. 叶片一回羽状,羽轴上面刺突不明显。孢子囊群中生或近边生(孢子囊群在小羽片或裂片上生于侧脉中部或中部以上)。
 - 4. 叶柄紫红色,叶片基部一对羽片略缩短,裂片边缘波状 ……… 3. 紫柄蹄盖蕨 A. kenzo-satakei
 - 4. 叶柄禾秆色,叶裂片矩圆形,顶端平截或钝圆。
 - 5. 叶片基部一对羽片显著缩短 ·················· 4. 中越蹄盖蕨 A. christensenii
 - 5. 叶片基部一对羽片最大 ················· 5. 海南蹄盖蕨 A. hainanense
 - 3. 叶片一至二回羽状,羽轴上面刺突明显。孢子囊群近基生(孢子囊群在小羽片或裂片上生于侧脉中部以下)。
 - 6. 叶片二回羽状,小羽片具短细小柄。
 - 7. 叶片下部几对羽片缩短,并常向下反折,羽片基部一对小羽片覆盖叶轴呈翅状 ……………
 - 7. 叶片基部一对羽片最大,羽片基部一对小羽片不如上述 ········ 7. 光蹄盖蕨 A. otophorum

...... 8. 假轴果蹄燕蕨 A. pubicostatum

- 6. 叶片一至二回羽状,通常近二回羽状,羽片上的裂片以阔基部合生,或生二回羽状,但小羽片无明显的细柄。

 - 8. 叶柄、叶轴及羽轴紫红色。
 - 9. 叶片披针形,通常呈一回羽状,或近于二回羽状 ………… 9. 轴果蹄盖蕨 A. epirachis
 - 9. 叶片三角状披针形,或长圆披针形,二回羽状,偶呈一回羽状。
 - 10. 羽轴下面密被短腺毛,小羽片上面具明显的短刺突 ··········· 10. 玫瑰蹄盖蕨 A. roseum
 - 10. 羽轴下面疏被透明的短腺毛,小羽片上面刺突不明显 ······· 11. 尾羽蹄蓋蕨 A. caudatum

1.1 坡生蹄盖蕨 图 1:6

Athyrium clivicola Tagawa in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3:32. 1934 et Col. Ill. Jap. Pterid. 124, 181, t. 49, fig. 271. 1959; Nakaike et Kurata in Sci. Rep. Yokosuka City Mus. 18:53. 1971; Nakaike, Enum. Pterid. Jap. Fil. 130. 1975 et New Fl. Jap. Pterid. 276, fig. 276. 1982. — A. wardii var. clivicola (Tagawa) Kurata in J. Jap. Bot. 29: 57. 1954. — A. longius "longer" Ching in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. Ser. 10: 178. 1940; Pichi-Serm. Ind. Fil. Suppl. 4:36. 1965, syn. nov. — A. auriculatum Serizawa in J. Jap. Bot. 46:280. 1971, syn. nov. — A. yuanyangense Y. T. Hsieh ex W. M. Chu et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor. Occid. Sin. 7(1):54. 1987, syn. nov.

Hunan (湖南): Nanyue (南岳), Z. G. Zhang (张志光) 17*. Hubei (湖北): Enshi (恩施), G. X. Fu et Z. S. Zhang (傅国勋,张志松) 1228. Guizhou (贵州): No exact locality (产地不详), S. W. Deng (邓世纬) 51048 (type of A. longius Ching, PE); Yinjing (印江), Fanjing Mt. (梵净山), C. P. Tsien et al. (简焯坡等) 31206. Taiwan (台湾): No exact locality, N. Fukuyama s. n.; Kaohsiung (高雄), S. Daigobo 634 (type of A. auriculatum Serizawa, TNS). Sichuan (四川): Nanchuan (南川), Jinfo Mt. (金佛山), Jinfoshan Exped. (金佛山考察队) 2097, X. Y. He (贺贤育) 4718, K. C. Kuan et al. (关克俭等) 1190, G. F. Li (李国凤) 62586, 62637, S. C. Chen et al. (陈心启等) 2447, 2454; Emei Mt. (峨眉山), W. P. Fang (方文培) 2762, 2765, Z. R. Wang (王中仁) 144; Daxiang ling (大相岭), 泥巴山, H. S. Kung (孔宪需) 3798. Yunnan (云南): Yuanyang (元阳), alt. 2600 m, 苔藓林下, W. M. Chu (朱维明) 8581B (type of A. yuanyangense Y. T. Hsieh et W. M. Chu ex Y. T. Hsieh, PYU).

Japan(日本):荒神岳,T. Kodama 6652.

模式标本采自日本。朝鲜也有分布。

坡生蹄盖蕨羽片及小羽片均具短柄,而显著不同于本系其它种类,唯其羽片对数有一定变化,通常叶片下部有 $4\sim5$ 对较大羽片,亦有多者达 $7\sim8$ 对(如 A. yuanyangense)。 A. longius 的模式标本一如本种,故被归并。据台湾省高雄标本发表的 A. auriculatum 的模式存 TNS。经研究 T. Nakaike 惠送的模式复印件后,认为仍属典型的 A. clivicola。

^{*} 凡未注明保存单位的标本均存于中国科学院植物研究所标本馆(PE)。
The specimens without indication of herbaria are all preserved in PE.

1.2 华中蹄盖蕨 图 1:3~4

Athyrium wardii (Hook.)Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13:28. 1899; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. 147. 1905; H. Ito, Fil. Jap. Ill. t. 178. 1944; 傅书遐,中国主要植物图说(蕨类植物门),108, fig. 136. 1957; Tagawa, Col. Ill. Jap. Pterid. 186, t. 49, fig. 272. 1959; anonymous, Icon. Corm. Sin. 1:180, fig. 359. 1972; Nakaike, Enum. Pterid. Jap. Fil. 148. 1975 et New Fl. Jap. Pterid. t. 312. 1982; Fl. Fujianense 1:116, fig. 105. 1982; Fl. Anhuiense 1:98, fig. 90. 1985. — A. wardii var. majus Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13:28. 1899; Tagawa, Col. Ill. Jap. Pterid. 125, 187. 1959. — A. violascens Diels in Engl. Jahrb. 29:196. 1901; C. Chr. Ind. Fil. 1:147. 1906, syn. nov. — A. majus "major" (Makino) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28: 178. 1914. — A. tsusimene Koidz. Fl. Symb. Or-As. 41. 1930; Tagawa, l. c. 187. 1959, pro syn. — Asplenium wardii Hook. Sp. Fil. 3: 189. 1860 et 2nd Cent. Ferns t. 33. 1861; Hook. et Baker Syn. Fil. 271. 1874.

Anhui(安徽):Huangshan Mt. (黄山),P. S. Chiu(裘佩熹)2489,2504. Zhejiang(浙江): Xitianmu Mt. (西天目山),P. S. Chiu 5255, Z. R. Wang (王中仁)868;Qingyuan (庆元),Baishanzu Mt. (百山祖),P. S. Chiu 3855. Jiangxi(江西):Tongmuguan(桐木关),P. S. Chiu 1882, Lushan Mt. (庐山),R. C. Ching(秦仁昌)10164,K. C. Kuan (关克俭)77076. Hunan(湖南):Sangzhi(桑植),Beijing Exped. (北京队)2041,S. F. Wu (吴世福)331,332;Yongshun(永顺),Beijing Exped. 696;Yuanling(沅陵),Wulingshan Exped. (武陵山队)228. Hubei(湖北):Hefeng(鹤峰),H. J. Li (李洪钧)6356,Y. M. Wang(王映明)5554,5579;Xianfeng(咸丰),Y. M. Wang 6627; Xuna'en(宣恩).Y. M. Wang 481. Yunnan(云南):Xujiang(绥江),W. M. Chu(朱维明)4778(PYU). Sichuan (四川):Youyang(酉阳),X. Y. Hou(候学煜)854;Nanchuan(南川),Jinfo Mt. (金佛山),Jinfoshan Exped. (金佛山队)1237. Guizhou(贵州):Fanjing Mt. (梵净山),Z. S. Zhang et al. (张志松等)401360;Shiqian(石阡),Wulingshan Exped. 2303. Fujian(福建):Wuyi Mt.,P. S. Chiu 1968; Jiangle(将乐),Longxishan Exped. (陇西山队)977,1501. Guangxi(广西):Huanjiang (环江),S. H. Chun(陈少卿) 15477;Jiuwan Mt. (九万山),Beijing Exped. 2914.

Japan (日本); Honshu, T. Nakaike 161; Kyushu, M. Kido 7006; Harima, M. Furuse 9909; Izumi, M. Tagawa et K. Iwatsuki 3368.

模式标本采自日本, Wilford 717。朝鲜也有分布。

该种分布很广,叶片对数少,小羽片顶端圆钝,边缘通常全缘,易识别。T. Nakaike (1975)把 A. violascens 处理为 A. otophorum 的异名,从模式标本照片看,应是本种植物。

以上是轴果蹄盖蕨系 Ser. Epiraches 中近缘的 2 个种,形态近似于川滇蹄盖蕨系 Ser. Mackinnoniana Ching et Y. T. Hsieh ex Y. T. Hsieh (Bull. Bot. Res. 6(4):132. 1986)中的尖头蹄盖蕨群 A. vidalii group,也曾被 T. Nakaike 和 S. Kurata(1971)归入该群。但尖头蹄盖蕨群植物孢子囊群多型,这两种植物孢子囊群靠近小羽片中肋着生,平直呈铁角蕨型。

1.3 紫柄蹄盖蕨 图 1:1~2

Athrium kenzo-satakei Kurata in J. Geobot. 7:75. 1958; Pichi-Serm. Ind. Fil. Suppl. 4:35. 1960; Kurata et Nakaike in J. Nipp. Ferns Club 2(20); t. 35. 1974; Nakaike, Enum. Pterid. Jap. Fil. 134. 1975 et New Fl. Jap. Pterid. fig. 285. 1982. — A. nigripes sensu Wu, Wong et Pong in Bull. Dept. Bio. Sun Yatsen Univ. 3:136, t. 59. 1932. — A. mengtzeense sensu C. Chr. in Bull. Dept. Bio. Sun Yatsen Univ. 6:10. 1933. — A. arisanense var. kenzo-satakei (Kurata) Serizawa in J. Jap. Bot. 45:117. 1970. — A. jieguishanense Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor. Occid. Sin. 6(3):157, 1986, syn. nov.

Sichuan (四川): Mabian (马边), T. T. Yu (俞德浚) 4230. Guangdong (广东): Huiyang (惠阳), H. D. Cheng (曾怀德) 25675. Guangxi (广西): Wuming (武鸣), 大明山, P. S. Chiu (裘佩熹) 4993, S. S. Hu (胡舜士) Q2; Huanjiang (环江), Beijing Exped. (北京队) 895091; Huaping (花坪), S. S. Hu 40; Yaoshan (瑶山), S. S. Sin (辛树枳) 640 (proparte); Jinxiu (金秀), 介贵山, Y. K. Li (李萌昆) 400738 (type of A. jieguishanense, PE).

由于标本采集的不够,本种的鉴定尚存在一些问题。Fraser-Jenkins 曾把四川马边的 俞德浚 4230 号标本定为 A. christensenii Tardieu,这二种植物共同之处在于叶轴及羽轴下面密被短腺毛,不同在于中越蹄盖蕨叶柄禾杆色,羽片对数较多,排列紧密。介贵山蹄盖蕨 A. jieguishanense 现仅有一号标本,同本种没有明显区别。

1.4 中越蹄盖蕨 图 1:7.

Athyrium christensenii Tardieu, Aspl. Tonkin 80, 182, t. 12, fig. 1~2. 1932; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 3:40. 1934; Tardieu et C. Chr. in Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine 7(2):272. 1940. — Lunathyrium christensenii (Tardieu) Ching in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 9 (1):72. 1964, pro parte, quoad nomen; Jarrett et al., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 5:105. 1975, syn. nov.

Guangxi(广西): Tianlin(田林), PE Herb. No. 1538569; Napo(那坡), South China Exped. (华南队)146; Tian'e(天峨), Beijing Exped. (北京队)896214; Bose(百色), South China Exped. 2121. Yunnan(云南): Xichou(西畴), Z. R. Wang(王中仁)533,577,578,657, S. K. Wu(武素功)4100,4241; Malipo(麻栗坡), K. M. Feng(冯国楣)13035; Jinping(金平), W. M. Chu et al. (朱维明等)6482; Pingbian(屏边), K. M. Feng 4899.

Vietnam(越南):Chapa, Colani 3322 (paratype, PE).

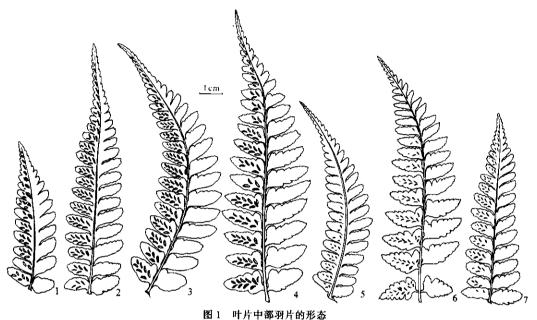
秦仁昌(1964)曾误认该种属于蛾眉蕨属植物。一些标本室里定名为麻栗坡蹄盖蕨 A. malipoense Ching, nom. nud. 和东京蹄盖蕨 A. tonkiense C. Chr. et Tardieu, nom. nud. 者皆为本种植物。

1.5 海南蹄盖蕨 图 1:5

Athyrium hainanense Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor. -Occid. Sin. 6 (2):101. 1986.

Hainan (海南): Wuzhi Mt. (五指山), alt. 1750 m, Hainan Fern Exped. (海南蕨类调查队)1777(type, PE).

本种是蹄盖蕨属在海南的唯一分布。其叶形和鳞片形态近似于川滇蹄盖蕨系 Ser. Mackinnonoana Ching et Y. T. Hsieh ex Y. T. Hsieh 的一些种类,但其孢子囊群及小羽片形态都同 A. christensenii 极其相似。以上三种均分布于本系植物分布区的南部,孢子囊群短而中生,叶轴和羽轴密被腺毛,很可能是本系较原始的种类。



1~2. 紫柄蹄盖蕨;3~4. 华中路盖蕨;5. 海南蹄盖蕨;6. 坡生蹄盖蕨;7. 中越蹄盖蕨。(冀朝祯绘) Fig. 1 Shape of the middle pinnae of different species 1~2. Athyrium kenzo-satakei Kurata; 3~4. Athyrium wardii(Hook.) Makino; 5. Athyrium hainanense Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh; 6. Athyrium clivicola Tagawa; 7. Athyrium christensenii Tardieu.

1.6 翅轴蹄盖蕨 图 2:6~9

Athyrium delavayi H. Christ in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 52. Mem. 1:47. 1905; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. 141. 1905; 傳书遐,中国主要植物图说(蕨类植物门),111,fig. 141. 1957; anonymous, Icon. Corm. Sin. 1:179, fig. 358. 1972; C. M. Kuo in Taiwania 30: 64. 1985. — A. mairei Rosenst. in Fedd. Report. 13:125. 1913; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 3:42, 1934, pro syn. — A. elegans Tagawa in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3:33. 1934 et Col. Ill. Jap. Pterid. 126, 182, 1959; C. M. Kuo, l. c. 30:65. 1985, pro syn. — A. subrigescens(Hayata) Hayata ex Ito in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 52:647. 1938 et Fil. Jap. Ill. t. 181. 1944; Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 86. 1965; DeVol et C. M. Kuo in Fl. Taiwan 1:453. 1975. — A. elegans var. purpurascens Tagawa. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3:33, 1934. — A. subrigescens var. purpurascens (Tagaxa) Kurata in Sci. Report. Yokosuka City Mus. 6:21. 1961, syn. nov. — A. subrigescens var. purpurascens f. pilosum Kurata, l. c. 6:21, 1961, syn. nov. — A. subrigescens f. pubigerum Kurtata, l. c. 6:21. 1961, syn. nov. — A. caudiforme Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Occid. Sin. 6 (1):21. 1986, syn. nov. — A. neodelavayi Ching et H. S. Kung ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh, l. c. 6(1):22. 1986, syn. nov. — A. latibasis Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh,

l. c. 6(2):104. 1986, syn. nov. — Diplazium subrigescens Hayata, Icon. Pl. Form. 4: 219, fig. 149, 1914; C. M. Kuo, l. c. 30:65. 1985, pro syn.

Sichuan(四川):Emei Mt. (峨眉山), alt. 600~1500 m, W. P. Fang (方文培)2708, 3152,2321(type of A. caudiforme, PE), 3050(type of A. latibasis, PE), K. C. Kuan

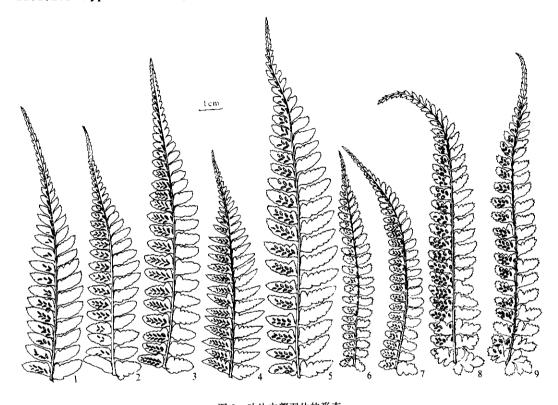


图 2 叶片中部羽片的形态

1. 尾羽蹄盖蕨; 2~5. 假轴果蹄盖蕨; 6~9. 翅轴蹄盖蕨。(冀朝祯绘)

Fig. 2 Shape of the middle pinnae of different species 1. Athyrium caudatum Ching ex Chin et Y. T. Hsieh; 2~5. Athyrium pubicostatum Ching et Z. Y. Liu; 6~9. Athyrium delavayi H. Christ.

(关克俭)1542, K. H. Shing et al. (邢公侠等)5293, X. C. Zhang(张宪春)389,550; Hongya(洪雅),大相岭,alt. 1980 m, H. S. Kung(孔宪需)(type of A. neodelavayi, PE), W. P. Fang 8680; Mabian(马边), T. T. Yu(俞德浚)4268; Leibo(雷波), Z. T. Guan(管中天)8377,9193; Ya'an(雅安), H. S. Kung 3359; Junlian(筠连), H. S. Kung 5161; Nanchuan(南川), S. C. Chun et al. (陈心启等)2129. Guizhou(贵州): Leigong Mt. (雷公山), P. S. Wang(王培善)77102; Bijie(毕节), P. H. Yu(禹平华)842; Kaili (凯里), Z. Y. Cao(曹子余)3591. Guangxi(广西): Luocheng (罗城), R. C. Ching(秦仁昌)5880; Longlin(隆林), C. F. Liang et al. (梁畴芬等)32374(IBK); Longsheng(龙胜), Z. T. Li et al. (李中提等)70545(IBK); Damiaoshan(大苗山), S. H. Chun(陈少卿)15071(IBK). Yunnan(云南): Yiliang(奕良), NE Yunnan Exped. (昆明植物所滇东北队)846; Suijiang(绥江), W. M. Chu(朱维明)4777(PYU); Gongshan(贡山), W. M. Chu et al. 18802(PYU).

Japan (日本): Yaku-Shima, T. Hareda et al., s. n., M. Furuse 10510, 10521; Kyushu, S. Kurata 5~6, 1048.

H. Christ 发表本种时引证的合模式标本采自滇东北(Delavay 5035, 5213, 5166)及湖北宜昌(Henry 1061)和四川峨眉山(Faber, s. n.)。原描述为植株光滑无毛,野外调查发现该种的叶柄、叶轴及羽轴常被腺毛。本种突出的特征是羽片基部一对小羽片通常覆盖叶轴呈翅状,而 A. caudiforme, A. neodelavayi, A. latibasis 三者除在小羽片大小上有些变化外,无其它区别。在峨眉山本种的分布上限与 A. pubicostatum 的分布下限的交差地带,出现一些居群,其植株形态介于二种之间,是否为杂交居群,尚待细胞学研究证实。1.7 光路斋藏图 3

Athyrium otophorum (Miq.) Koidz. Fl. Symb. Orient.-Asiat. 40. 1930; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 3:43. 1934; Ching, Icon. Fil. Sin. 3:t. 109. 1935; H. Ito, Fil. Jap. Ill. t. 180. 1944; 傅书遐,中国主要植物图说(蕨类植物门),110,fig. 140. 1957; Tagawa, Col. Ill. Jap. Pterid. 125, t. 49, fig. 274. 1959; Kurata in Sci. Report. Yokosuka City Mus. 6:18, fig. 1. 1961; anonymous, Icon. Corm. Sin. 1:181, fig. 361, 1972; Nakaike, Enum. Pterid. Jap. 140. 1975 et New. Fl. Jap. Pterid. Fil. fig. 296. 1982. — A. rigescens Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13:27. 1899; Ogata, Icon. Fil. Jap. 5:t. 216. 1933. — A. viridescentipes Kurata in J. Geobot. 13:75. 1965; Nakaike, l. c. fig. 311. 1982, syn. nov. — A. erythrocaulon Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor.-Occid. Sin. 6(3):154. 1986, syn. nov. — Asplenium otophorum Miq. in Ann. Mus. Lugd.-Bat. 3:175. 1867; Franch. et Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. 2:229, 1867.

Zhejiang(浙江); Zhenan(浙南), P. S. Chiu et al. (裘佩熹等)6105. Hunan(湖南): Sangzhi(桑植), Beijing Exped. (北京队)3496; Yongshun(永顺), Beijing Exped. 1381. Sichuan (四川); Emei Mt. (峨眉山), X. C. Zhang et L. Shi, (张宪春,石雷)388; Nanchuan(南川), W. P. Fang(方文培)5709; Chongqing(重庆),缙云山, Sichuan-Guizhou Exped. (川黔队)544, Z. S. Diao(刁正俗)s. n. Guizhou(贵州); Kaili(凯里), Z. Y. Cao (曹子余)1582; Guiding(贵定), J. Cavalerie 929, 2600; Yinjiang(印江), Fanjing Mt. (梵净山), C. P. Tsien et al. (简焯坡等)30623; Sanhe(三合), Y. Tsiang(蒋英)6448. Fujian(福建): Jianyang(建阳), P. S. Chiu 2262; Chong'an(崇安), P. S. Chiu 2076; Jiangle (将乐), Longxishan Exped. (陇西山队)978. Guangdong(广东); Ruyuan (乳源), Y. G. Liu(刘英光)539. Guangxi(广西): Mt. Yaoshan(瑶山), S. S. Sin(辛树帜)640(部分); Yangshan(阳山), P. C. Tam(谭沛祥)60311; Huaping(花坪), PE Herb. No. 747901; Longsheng(龙胜), P. S. Chiu 4633; Huanjiang(环江), Beijing Exped. 5756; Tian'e(天峨), Beijing Exped. 1462, 1508; Longlin (隆林),金钟山, Z. Y. Wei et D. M. Lei(韦占业、雷达美)40840(type of A. erythrocaulon, PE)。

Japan(日本):Kyushu, T. Nakaike 109, M. Tagawa 692; 伊豆, M. Furuse 35014; 萨摩, M. Furuse 10242, 562, 28563, 30344; 纪伊, M. Furuse 31818.

1.8 假轴果蹄盖蕨 图 2:2~5

Athyrium pubicostatum Ching et Z. Y. Liu in Bull. Bot. Res. 4(2):7, fig. 9. 1984.

A. subpubicostatum Ching et Z. Y. Liu, l. c. 4(2):6, fig. 7. 1984, syn. nov.

A. hirtirachis Ching et Z. Y. Liu, l. c. 4(2):6, fig. 8. 1984, syn. nov., non Ching et Hsu in Fl. Tsinlingense 2:103, t. 26, fig. 1~5. 1974.

A. guizhouense Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor. Occid. Sin. 6(1):11. 1986, syn. nov.

A. liangwangshanicum Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh, l. c. 6(1):21, 1986, syn. nov.

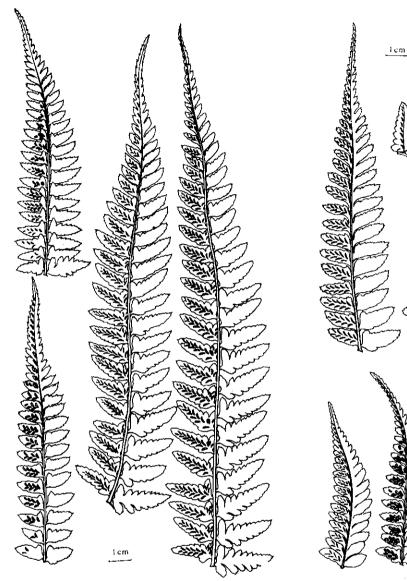
A. confertipinnum Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh, l. c. 6(3):155. 1986, syn. nov.

A. sessile Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh, l. c. 6(3):154. 1986, syn. nov.

A. pseudoepirachis Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh, l. c. 6(3):156. 1986, syn. nov.

Hunan (湖南):Sangzhi(桑植),天平山, S. F. Wu(吴世福)612;Yongshun(永顺), Beijing Exped. (北京队)18,686; Xinning(新宁),紫云山, L. H. Liu(刘林翰)15299. Hubei(湖北): Yichang(宜昌), A. Henry 1716; Xuan'en (宣恩), Y. M. Wang(王映明) 5467. Sichuan(四川):Nanchuan(南川),Jinfo Mt. (金佛山), H. S. Kung(孔宪需)5121, K. C. Kuan et al. (关克俭等)1357, Z. Y. Liu(刘正宇)839(type of A. hirtirachis, PE), 1125 (paratype of A. sessile, PE), 4153 (type of A. subpubicostatum, PE), 4168 (type of A. pubicostatum, PE); Emei Mt. (峨眉山),alt. 1500~2900 m, X. J. Zheng(郑学经) 30134(type of A. pseudoepirachis, PE, 非郑学经 30137), W. P. Fang(方文培)3046, 3114; Daxianglin(大相岭), H. S. Kung 3978; Fengdu(丰都), F. T. Pu(溥发鼎)719. Guizhou(贵州):Zunyi(遵义),alt. 1500~2000 m, Zunyi Exped. (遵义考察队)1147(type of A. guizhouense, PE); Hezhang(赫章), F. Wang(王锋)78271; Xingren(兴仁), Z. S. Zhang et al. (张志松等)7354,C. Z. Dang et P. Dang(党成忠,党平)102,110,119;Fanjing Mt. (梵净山), Y. Tsiang (蒋英) 7578, C. P. Tsien et al. (简焯坡等) 30391; Qingzhen (清镇), Sichuan-Guizhou Exped. (川黔队)1734; Anshun (安顺), P. S. Wang (王培善)75028; Duyun(都勾), P. S. Wang 78623; Guiding(贵定), J. Cavalerie 544 (type of A. sessile, PE), 23. Yunnan(云南):Daguan(大关), W. M. Chu(朱维明)5186, 5309,NE Yunnan Exped. (昆明植物研究所滇东北队)159;Yongshan(永善),NE Yunnan Exped. 420; Suijiang(绥江)~Yongshan(永善),四岗,W. M. Chu 4981; Fumin(富民), B. Y. Qiu(邱炳云)58787; Zhenxun(镇雄), H. T. Tsai(蔡希陶)52732B; Qiaojia(巧 家),药山, W. M. Chu 5488; Songming(崇明),梁王山,alt. 2550 m, W. M. Chu 1843 (type of A. liangwangshanicum, PE), 182, 1844; Luquan(禄功),撒永山, alt. 2600~ 3000 m, W. M. Chu 2024(type of A. confirtipennum, PE), 1563; Shuangbai(双柏), alt. 1950 m, W. M. Chu 3642 (paratype of A. sessile, PYU).

本种形态极近轴果蹄盖蕨 A. epirachis,区别仅在于叶柄、叶轴及羽轴生活时绿色,其上密被暗色腺毛,羽片近无柄。A. hirtirachis 和 A. sub pubicostatum 及 A. pubicostatum 的模式标本均为刘正字在金佛山海拔 $1600~\mathrm{m}$ 一带采集的,形态上基本一致,实为同种。A. confertipinnum,A. guizhouense,A. liangwangshanicum 三者形态一致,同典型的假轴果蹄盖蕨区别在于小羽片上常有短刺突,但该特征不稳定。A. sessile 的模式标本是本种在适宜生境中充分发育的大型植株,故亦并入本种。



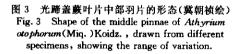


图 4 釉果蹄盖蕨叶片中部羽片的形态(冀朝祯绘) Fig. 4 Shape of the middle pinnae of Athyrium epirachis(H. Christ)Ching, drawn from different specimens, showing the range of variation.

1.9 轴果蹄盖蕨 图 4

Athyrium epirachis H. Christ Ching in C. Chr., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 3:41. 1934. —

A. muticum H. Christ in Bull. Acad. Geogr. Bot. Mans 17:147. 1907; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 1:15. 1913. — A. wardii var. elongatum H. Christ in Bull. Acad. Geogr. Bot. Mans 20:174. 1909; Hand.-Mazz. Symb. Sin. 6:31. 1929; C. M. Kuo in Taiwania 30:64, 1985, pro syn. — A. lilacinum Ching in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. n. s. 1:283. 1949; Pichi-Serm. Ind. Fil. Suppl. 4:36. 1965, syn. nov. — A. eremicola Oka et

Kurata in J. Geobot. 7:83, 1960; Kurata et Nakaike in Sci. Report. Yokosuka City Mus. 6:25, fig. 7~8. 1961 et J. Nipp. Fern. Club. 2:262 cum fig. 1974 et New Fl. Jap. Pterid. t. 281. 1982, syn. nov. ——A. subcoriaceum Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor. Occid. Sin. 6(3):151, 1986, syn. nov. ——Diplazium epirachis H. Christ in Bull. Soc. France 52 Mem. 1:51. 1905.

Hubei(湖北): Xianfeng(咸丰), H. J. Li(李洪钧)7378. Sichuan(四川): Emei Mt. (峨眉山), Z. S. Zheng(郑止善)706(type of A. subcoriaceum, PE), Ya'an(雅安), H. S. Kung (孔宪需)2607; Guanxian(灌县), W. P. Fang (方文培)2079, X. C. Zhang(张宪春)483; Lushan(芦山), H. S. Kung 2501, 5231; Chongqing(重庆), Z. R. Wang(王中仁)32,152; Nanchuan(南川), alt. 900~1200 m, W. P. Fang(方文培)5823, Z. Y. Liu(刘正宇)3832, K. L. Chu(曲桂龄)1091(type of A. lilacinum, PE); Mabian(马边), H. S. Kung 52572. Guizhou(贵州): Zunyi(遵义), A. N. Steward et al. 161, Zunyi Exped. (遵义队)1615; Anshun(安顺), P. S. Wang(王培善)1121; Yinjiang(印江), Fanjing Mt. (梵净山), X. Y. Hou(侯学煜)1014; Nayong(纳雍), F. Wang(王锋)90248; No exact locality (产地不详), J. Cavalerie 7047. Guangxi(广西): Huanjiang(环江), Beijing Exped. (北京队)4347. Yunnan(云南): NE Yunnan(滇东北) (Long-ky), E. E. Marire 39; Zhenxiong (镇雄), H. T. Tsai(蔡希陶)52759.

Japan(日本):Honshu, S. Kurata, s. n. .

模式标本采自贵阳, 黔灵山, Bodinier 1706。本种形态变化最大, 叶形可由一回羽状、羽片全缘到二回羽状, 其一回羽状的植株极易被误认为是双盖蕨属植物。该种较为稳定的特征是叶柄、叶轴及羽轴紫红色, 通常光滑或疏被透明腺毛, 羽片有较短的柄。常见于海拔1600 m 以下的常绿阔叶林下, 而假轴果蹄盖蕨则常见于海拔1600 m 以上。本种也分布到台湾和日本。

1.10 玫瑰蹄盖蕨 图 5

Athyrium roseum H. Christ in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 6:961. 1898; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. 145. 1905. — A. nigripes var. elongatum H. Christ l. c. 7:52. 1899. — Athyrium sinense (Baker) C. Chr., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 1:15. 1913, non Rupr. (1845). — A. mengtzeense Hieron. in Hedwigia 59:319. 1918; C. Chr., Ind. Fil. Suppl. 3:42. 1934, syn. nov. — A. wardii auct. non (Hook.) Makino; C. Chr. in Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 26(6):298. 1931. — A. arisanense (Hayata) Tagawa in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 2:195. 1933; DeVol et C. M. Kuo in Fl. Taiwan 1:446, fig. 159. 1975; Nakaike, New Fl. Jap. Pterid. fig. 285. 1982, syn. nov. — A. leiopodum (Hayata) Tagawa, l. c. 195, 1933, syn. nov. — A. tenuicaule (Hayata) Tagawa, l. c. 195, 1933, syn. nov. — A. tenuicaule (Hayata) Tagawa, l. c. 195, 1933, syn. nov. — A. gongshanense Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh, l. c. 6(3):153. 1986, syn. nov. — A. bijiangense Y. T. Hsieh et W. M. Chu ex Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor. Occid. Sin. 7(1):52, fig. 1. 1987, syn. nov. — Asplenium sinense Baker in Kew Bull. 9. 1906. — Diplazium arisanense Hayata, Icon. Pl. Form. 4:212, fig. 144.

1914. — D. leiopodum Hayata, l. c. 4: 217, fig. 148. 1914, syn. nov. — D. tenuicaule Hayata, l. c. 4:220, fig. 150, 1914, syn. nov.

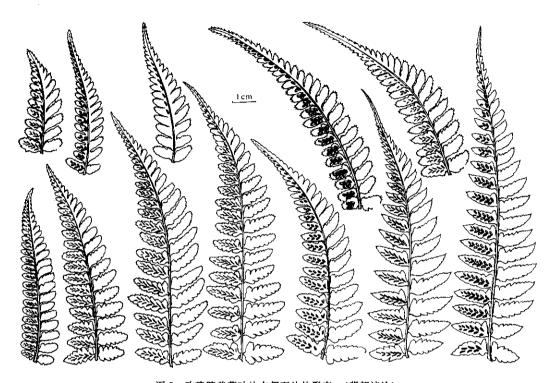


图 5 玫瑰蹄盖蕨叶片中部羽片的形态。(冀朝祯绘)
Fig. 5 Shape of the middle pinnae of Athyrium roseum H. Christ drawn from different specimens, showing the range of variation.

Taiwan(台湾):Nantou(南投), C. M. Kuo(郭城孟)15728. Yunnan(云南):Mengzi (蒙自),alt. 1500 m, A. Henry 9918(type of A. roseum, photo and fragment), 10101A, 1152A; Pingbian(屏边), K. M. Feng(冯国楣)4906; Yuanyang(元阳), W. M. Chu(朱 维明)8583,8584,8585;Xinping(新平), W. M. Chu 345, S. K. Wu(武素功)531; Shuangbai(双柏), W. M. Chu 4588, 4748; Zhenkang(镇康), C. W. Wang(王启无) 72444; Shunning (顺宁), C. W. Wang 72022; Yangbi (漾濞), R. C. Ching (秦仁昌) 25465, Jinshajiang Exped. (金沙江队)4311; Fugong(福贡), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏 队)82-70062;Bijiang(碧江),Kunming Inst. Bot(昆明植物研究所)27(81)(type of A. bijiangense, PYU); Gongshan(贡山), alt. 2000~2200 m, S. Jiang et al. (南水北调队) 8708(type of A. uniforme, PE), K. M. Feng 7338(type of A. gongshanense, PE, 非冯国 楣 7383), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. 82-7787, 82-8186, 20226, 20359 (PYU); Tengchong (腾 冲), W. M. Chu 3757(PYU); Ximeng (西盟), W. M. Chu et al. 15737(PYU); Jingdong(景东),W. M. Chu *et al.* 9176, 9266, 9336, 9351, 13329(PYU), J. J. He(和积 鉴)13546(PYU);Zhenyuan(镇源),W. M. Chu et al. 9102(PYU); Yongde(永德),W. M. Chu et al. 14864, 14918, 15007, 15018, 15175(PYU); Kunming(昆明), W. M. Chu et al. 15840(PYU).

该种羽片及小羽片形状变化很大,仅据标本室内标本还很难把握其变化幅度。作者于1988年随同业师朱维明教授在怒江沿岸实地考察蹄盖蕨属植物时,发现本种的同一个居群中较小的植株同 A. bijiangense 的模式标本形态接近;较大的植株同 A. gongshanense;而一些发育不够正常的植株与 A. uniforme 的模式标本近似。可见,若仅根据某一个种的少数个体而不研究其种的变异幅度是很难客观地划分种的。Hayata(1914)据台湾阿里山(Arisan)的标本发表的 Diplazium leiopodum 和 D. tenuicaule 二种,在其后的台湾植物志(1975)中却未曾提及,从描述和附图及模式照片判定仍为本种。

	China															
	An- hui	Zhe- jiang	Ji- ang- xi	Fu- jian	Gu- ang -dong	Hai- nan	Gu- ang -xi	Tai- wan	Hu- bei	Hu- nan	Si- chuan		Yun- nan	Vie- tnam	Ja- pan	Ko- rea
A. caudatum													+			
A. christensenii							+						+	+.		
A. clivicola								+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
A. delavayi		<u> </u>	-				+	+		+	+	+	+		+	
A. epirachis							+	+	+		+	+	+		+	
A. hainanense						+										
A. kenzo-satakei					+		+				+	+			+	
A. oto phorum		+		+	+		+	+		+	+	+			+	
A. pubicostatum							+		+	+	+	+	+			
A. roseum			-					+	·-				+			
A. wardii	+	+	+	+			+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+
Total	1	2	1	2	2	1	7	5	4	5	7	7	8	1	6	2

表 1 中国轴果蹄盖蕨系植物的分布概况
Tab. 1 The distribution of Chinense species of Athyrium ser. Epirachet

1.11 尾羽蹄盖蕨 图 2:1

Athyrium caudatum Ching ex Ching et Y. T. Hsieh in Acta Bot. Bor. -Occid. Sin. 6 (1):21. 1986.

Yunnan (云南):Lijiang(丽江),茨科,alt. 2000 m, K. M. Feng(冯国楣)519(type, PE).

本种形态介于玫瑰盖蕨和轴果蹄盖蕨之间。作者曾在原产地搜集,未能发现。在当地常见的是玫瑰蹄盖蕨 A. roseum.

不属本系的名称(Excluded name):

Athyrium yuyangense Ching in Bull. Fam Mem. Inst. Biol. Bot. Ser. 1:280. 1940. = Allantodia heterocarpa (Rosenst. ex Ching)Ching (异果短肠蕨)。

2 地理分布

蹄盖蕨属轴果蹄盖蕨系植物约有 10 余种,分布于中国、日本、朝鲜、印度及东南亚地区,中国和日本为其主要分布区。在中国大陆,其分布区北界到成都附近与长江一线。中国有 11 种(表 1),以云南种类最多,有 8 种;四川、贵州、广西各有 7 种;台湾有 5 种;日本种类较多,仅与中国共有的就有 6 种。可见,中国西南、台湾岛和日本为该系植物种类集中分布的地区,分布较广的有华中蹄盖蕨、光蹄盖蕨、坡生蹄盖蕨、轴果蹄盖蕨和翅轴蹄盖蕨,其中后三种间断分布于日本一中国台湾一中国大陆西南地区之间,而不见于华中、华东和华南等地区;而玫瑰蹄盖蕨间断分布于台湾和云南。象这样间断分布的种类在蹄盖蕨属中还有不少。分布狭窄的有中越蹄盖蕨、海南蹄盖蕨和尾羽蹄盖蕨,其中海南蹄盖蕨仅见于五指山主峰,为蹄盖蕨属在该岛的唯一分布。

本系植物的垂直分布一般在海拔 500~1800 m 之间,绝大多数种类生活在亚热带山地常绿阔叶林中。分布区西部的一些种类最高达 2600~3000 m,分布区东部的一些种类分布海拔较低,西南地区常见的轴果蹄盖蕨垂直分布最高一般不超过 1600 m,而其近缘种假轴果蹄盖蕨的分布一般不低于海拔 1600 m,二者为垂直分布高度上的地理替代种。

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